

The Newberry Herald.

A Family Companion, Devoted to Literature, Miscellany, News, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

Vol. XVIII.

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

No. 48.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square (one inch) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent. on above rates.

Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.

Special Notices in Local column 15 cent per line.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in file and charged accordingly.

Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

JOB PRINTING

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

TERMS CASH.

HOW A NEWSPAPER PAYS.

Mr. J. W. Cary, of Florida, presents some of the advantages in a communication to the *Pensacola Advertiser-Gazette*, as follows:

How a newspaper pays can be put once seen, if you will give the matter a little thought. Suppose you take a paper that is only issued once a week; you get fifty-two copies a year, each containing the general current news of the time. The educational advantages to the family derived from only a weekly paper, are cheaper and more impressive, useful and thorough, after the children have learned to read, than the learning in the ordinary schools. It is a notable fact, and many eminent examples might be referred to, that families who are never without newspapers become more intelligent and more industrious than those who go through the ordinary scholastic studies without the habit of reading newspapers. After reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to a child, if his choice is to be made between school books and newspapers, it would be much more beneficial to the child to give up school books and take newspapers to read than to confine to the text-books of the school. Newspaper education is polytechnic and universal, and is indispensable to a proper qualification for the American citizenship.

A good newspaper saves money in all business matters. If you want to sell or buy anything, you will likely see the current price in a newspaper, and you will also see what you might have advertised. You don't have to make heavy, and thus suffer from mistakes and delays. You just turn to your paper, and know all you wish to find out. You will often find "bargains" for good bargains advertised that cannot be found in any other way. A few months since, a merchant in Pensacola advertised to sell a certain staple article of provisions very cheap. There was quite a large lot of it, and the merchant ordered it sold at once. I sent an order, and when several of my neighbors in the country saw what I had gotten, and I told them the price, they said: "If you had told us, we would also have sent orders." I said: "If you will take the papers you will always know in time, without waiting for second-hand talk." I saved the price of my newspaper subscription in Pensacola for one year by that single transaction. Indeed, it would be impossible to enumerate the amount of pecuniary benefits received from newspaper advertisements alone, to say nothing of the general information of vital importance contained in them.

Journalism in all its departments is a business that requires more self-sacrifice, more indefatigable labor, more patience, endurance and nice discrimination than any other profession. There is no class of men that furnish so cheaply the indispensable intelligence, wisdom and virtue, for the support of the government and welfare of the people, as the well-trained and efficient journalists. Every good citizen should take and pay for a good paper; he owes it to his country, his family and his own self-respect and interest.

If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it however rustic, however antiquated it may appear; do it, not for knowledge, but seriously, as a man who wears a soul in his own bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.

Examine not the pedigree nor patrimony of a good man.

Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.

One trouble, sometimes makes us forget a thousand mercies.

The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example.

Better bend the neck promptly than to bruise the forehead.

He who swells in prosperity is sure to shrink in adversity.

If the memory of an injury is cherished it is not forgiven.

Miscellaneous.

I Can Tell You How to Be Your Own Doctor!

If you have a bad taste in your mouth, a yellowish or yellow color of skin, feel drowsy, sluggish and heavy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious." Nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen your system equal to

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND

Or Liver and Kidney Cure. REMOVES CONSTIPATION, BELIEVES DIZZINESS, DISPERSES SICK HEADACHE, CURES BILIOUSNESS, CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, OVERCOMES WEARINESS, BLOOD POISONING, REGULATES THE STOMACH, WILL REGULATE THE LIVER, WILL REGULATE THE KIDNEYS.

THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS

Can be kept perfectly healthy in any climate by taking an occasional dose of SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND, THE GREAT VEGETABLE LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE.

DOWIE & MOISE, PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Sold in Newberry by Dr. S. F. FANT, Nov. 24, 1882.

DR. S. F. FANT, DRUGGIST.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and patrons to my complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, LAMPS, LAMP GOODS, &c., &c.

Having the largest stock in the County and selling at very low prices, I ask a call and examination of my large stock. I would also call the attention of the medical profession and public to my Prescription Department, which is under the supervision of Mr. J. GARDNER, a thorough Pharmacist. We make a specialty of dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions at reasonable prices.

S. F. FANT, M. D. Aug. 21, 1882.

NEWBERRY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

(AT CREDE'S OLD STAND.) At my Bakery the people of Newberry and surrounding country can always find fresh

LOAF BREAD—Wheat, Rye and Graham.

CAKES, PIES, CANDIES, &c.

I make my Bread from the best quality of flour.

My Candies I manufacture myself, and warrant that they are pure.

Cakes for weddings or parties made to order on short notice and neatly iced and ornamented.

Thankful for past patronage, I ask a continuance of the same.

F. W. HILKER.

Oct. 28, 1882—10c.

HENRY BAYER, IMPORTER OF BANANAS.

COCONUTS AND ORANGES, And Wholesale Dealer in Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

215 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Nov. 2, 1882.

GULBREATH & MERCHANT, Attorneys at Law, NEWBERRY, S. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Aug. 10, 1882—6m.

WANTED,

A School large enough to justify two ladies who will teach English branches, Latin, Music on Piano, Organ and Guitar, Kindergarten System, Calligraphy and Fancy Work.

For further information, inquire at HERALD OFFICE. Sept. 28, 1882—4c.

not, life is sweetening by, go and do before you see something mighty and sublime leave behind a conquer time, see a week in your own town, 25 cents. No risk, everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Ladies and men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

BROWN HANDS.

Full many a page has been written And the gifted have sung, in the praise Of lily-white hands and fingers, In a score of poetical ways; This is all very good and laud, Who lives among diamonds and silk, But sometimes in life a farmer's wife Is obliged to do housework, and mills, And woman's best mission 'thru' our dear land Is fulfilled in the strength of the little brown hand.

When the roses are blushing the sweetest, And the vines climb up to the eaves— When the robins are rocking their babies To sleep 'mong the maple leaves, The sunshine smiles down 'cross the threshold, When the love of love seems but rest, Whether rocking the household babies Or keeping the dear home-nest— Oh! I play you all who can't understand The wealth and the worth of a little brown hand.

If there was a man with a fortune, A million laid by on the shelf— If there was a youth—(if I wasn't, in truth, If I wasn't a woman myself— I know what I'd do in a minute (White fingers have often misled), I'd seek after those whose rich tinted shows Acquaintance with puddings and bread: I'd use all the eloquence words could command, And be proud might I win a little brown hand.

—Mrs. Hattie F. Bell in Rural New Yorker.

SILK CULTURE.

Some Suggestions Touching its Development.

MOBILE, ALA., August 14.—Mr. J. G. Batts, Proprietor Belton Journal, Belton, Texas, Dear Sir: I am obliged to you for your kindness in publishing my circular letter, and am glad to have your letter of the 12th inst. It has the right ring to it. Would that more editors took such a lively interest in silk culture! It is the best thing in sight for women, children and the superannuated of both sexes. I think it will do more to make labor (if such light work can be so termed) profitable and fascinating than any other avocation ever presented to the consideration of the South.

I am glad you intend to make it go. Nothing is easier. The ladies and girls rally to it most heartily, and almost all public spirited and far-sighted men give it not only countenance and approval, but will give it more substantial endorsement. Rely mainly upon the ladies, however. Start right. Plant nothing but the most approved mulberry trees. Raise nothing but the best breed of silk worms.

Urges combination and co-operation. Start a silk society. It but three persons, start. Soon you will have a dozen members. Then 20; then 50—100. It spreads like wild fire among the ladies.

As soon as you can get a dozen together, go into permanent organization. Elect officers. Charge a membership fee of a few dollars and monthly dues—what you will. Give picnics, concerts, tableaux, lectures, etc., for the benefit of the society. Send out a half a dozen or more of your prettiest, brightest, most charming and persuasive ladies or girls, to solicit subscriptions for the good cause. Their bright eyes and bewitching talk will procure many a V or an X, where public spirit would not prompt the contribution. Many of your public-spirited men will give from \$5 to \$50 each. Very soon, let the society buy a small tract of land near the town, of from 20 to 50 acres, for your society. Sometimes, a large hearted man will give this, and, generally, anyone will sell it very cheap and on easy terms.

This fall, get out several thousand of the most approved mulberry trees—Moretti *Morus Rosa* and *Lhou* or *Morus Japonica*. All these are needed to produce highest results—and you ought to aim at that. Next spring, or late in February, let the company erect their cocoonery—a simply constructed and cheap affair. Buy silk-worm eggs now.

Let those who design going in to silk culture on their own account buy their mulberry trees this fall, and plant them. Why?

Because their trees will have an unobstructed year's growth (a much needed condition) and they will then have learned silk culture at the public cocoonery, at the public expense, without the cost, trouble or risk of a private venture. So, next year, they know silk culture, and can start with experience and ready trees.

A public or a society cocoonery is a great educator. Its success will outweigh the evil effects of fifty private failures. No one need fail privately; but, you know, some people fail at once and everything hard on them. If you have five, ten, twenty, fifty private failures and no conspicuous success, silk raising will have a set back in your community and may be indefinitely postponed. If you have a public cocoonery, few will try it privately, as they desire to learn under more favorable auspices, and if any, or many, try it privately, a public cocoonery tends greatly to prevent private failures; because public cocooneries ought to be so managed as to ensure absolute certainty of success. How so? Why, a public cocoonery can hire an expert at silk culture for the necessary five weeks; and the expense comes very light to numerous learners.

Besides, a public cocoonery is accessible to the poor, the skeptical and the schools; and all your schools should send their children to the cocoonery an hour each day, during the season of five or six weeks duration of the silk raising season. The skeptical you must be very patient with. The *Morus Multicaulis* fiasco of forty years ago has left its impressions deep in the memories of many who are alive to-day. These persons are sincere in their mistrust. Many were grossly deceived; some of them very seriously injured, pecuniarily. It is lamentable that silk culture, with the lights of this day, should have this to contend with; but, we must confront it with patience and placidity, and seek to win these formidable opponents, by gentle and respectful demonstrations of the very favorable auspices of this day, and the great progress of the age, as compared with the unfavorable events and conditions of the day of the melancholy failure of forty years ago.

A cocoonery is a great promoter of sociability—as your silk society meetings will be—and it will be a place of popular resort. The burdens of attendance and work will be very light, too, when divided among the members. Indeed, the whole labor is nothing more than a diversion.

If you are overrun with sight-seers, you can charge ten cents admission to all but the poor, the schools and the members, and raise a good little sum.

You should, of course, have your cocoonery in town, where it is accessible to members. Once let you have a success at your public cocoonery, and silk culture is established. No body or aggregation of nobodies can laugh it out of popularity. That is why I urge it on all communities.

No inconsiderable good, is the commendation its success gives, of combination, to Southern people—the charms, uses, values, facilities of co-operation. You will appreciate this. The Yankees effect so much by well organized combination. Five hundred factory girls put in the earnings of two or three years and build a cotton factory, and furnish themselves employment and get profits on the investment that went to their former employer. A land owner, two or three manors, a half dozen carpenters, a brick maker, a painter or two, a lumber merchant, a hardware merchant, combine and build houses by the dozen, without a penny, almost, of cash being put up. So on, *ad infinitum*. But, you know, we don't combine South.

Slavery seemed segregating. A rich planter was an epitome of the world's industry, almost—a kind of organized community—a microcosm. He had his blacksmith, shoemaker, carpenter, mason, wheelwright, etc., and was independent. Hence, the South never learned combination and co-operation. The planters never

learned to "saw work" as all Yankee farmers do.

Now, a public cocoonery, (a silk society,) is a cheap and charming start in the direction of co-operation. What will a cocoonery do? Well, suppose that, at a cost of \$5 each, it has taught two hundred members silk culture. Is not that cheap? But, the children of many of the members have learned also.

But, see, what an advantage to start the next year, knowing how, and with your trees ready—I mean your private trees.

But, is this all? By no means. Your society has raised enough eggs from the cocoonery to supply every member with all her needs, to go into the business of silk culture on private account. And this will be worth more to you than all your investment in the society.

But there is your farm yet and the mulberry trees of the future. If you have set out 5,000 to 8,000 trees, you are going to sell a great many from cuttings; in two or three years, for more than enough to pay for your farm and all your investments.

Then, you will buy a flature and set up reeling your own silk, buying your own cocoons. Then, maybe, you will have a silk manufactory. It takes far less than you would think. You have been so well paid, the community has been so much delighted and inspired, that you find your aspirations for progress wonderfully quickened.

I advise no individual to buy over four or five acres of mulberry trees—enough to plant that many seeds, say 1,200 to 1,500. The secret of success is not in a few large features, but in many small ones. Because you can't well command the labor to pick the leaves and have the cleanliness necessary, where a large venture is undertaken. Of course, it is easy in a society cocoonery; but, few families are large enough, and in themselves, to handle over 5 acres; and I advise no more in private families. Don't try the orange orange and expect money results, nor the *Morus Multicaulis*. You can raise good new eggs from the orange orange for the *Morus Multicaulis*.

But I warn every one against hoping for any success in a business point-of-view, in the use of the orange orange. The difficulty in securing sufficient leaves, by reason of thorns, the dangers of the succulent leaf, at the late stages of the silk worm, aside from any mooted points on this food, ought to prevent anyone using the orange orange, except to learn on. The food answers for a year, as food, while you learn silk culture, and until your mulberry trees can be used; but I think the great authorities will agree that, except as a diversion, silk culture on orange orange, will prove a failure.

Having a newspaper, you can soon construct an organization; and as newspapers are the best pioneers of progress and the conventional vehicle to promulgate new things, they are about the best exponents of new thoughts and best methods. You can soon mold public sentiment. Therefore call a public meeting next issue. Start; it is a great thing to begin; and you will soon have twenty members.

I rejoice at your determination. Silk culture is irreplaceable. The ladies embrace it as if by intuition and as if by an unobtainable impulse and some mysterious mandate. They will make it succeed, if no man ever touch it. Begin, and you'll have scores of the most cultured and beautiful ladies, for your coadjutors, in a very short time.

If a cocoonery (public) be started, experts can be procured to be on hand at the most needed time, or through the whole season. No one need infer from this, that silk culture is a deep mystery or a difficult achievement, but it is well to assure success in a matter of such moment.

M. B. HILLYARD.

P. S.—No one who is in earnest, need ever hesitate to write me. My heart is in the work, and I shall be delighted to aid and encourage as many as I can.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN AMERICA.

The rapid strides of progressive civilization of the highest standard in America, is the greatest of all astonishing marvels in the old world. Young in national existence—young even in known geographical existence as a part of the globe—the progress that we have recorded seems to the scientists and philosophers of the old world like a fanciful misadventure, night's dream, or a fable of wildest imagination.

A century since, art, science and development in all directions were of the most primitive order; but now, as it were, all is by magic changed. Our artists take rank with the first and foremost of the old world; our scientists and poets have made known their power, and the mechanical arts have progressed more rapidly than in any other country. And to-day this wonderful development is progressing with speed hitherto unknown, producing results of the most momentous importance to all mankind.

It is a fact that the state of civilization in a country may be judged, to a great extent, by the status of its art development. The development of art in the United States has certainly been phenomenal, and while a few years since we were far down the scale, to-day we stand side by side with nations that were old at the time of the declaration of our independence. But a few years since nearly all pictures of importance were imported; but now our own artists supply nearly all of the ever increasing demand for great works of high art.

Great art publishing houses have come into existence, capable of supplying any demand that can be made for all descriptions of pictures for galleries and home adornment. It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that the pictures demanded of these art publishing houses, by the masses, are generally superior to those found in the homes of the masses abroad. Through the operations of these art publishing houses, good pictures, that but a few years since cost large sums of money, may now be purchased for the poorest wage, and if the least judgment is brought to bear in the selection, works of real merit may be had; or if the purchaser has no taste in such matters, all that is necessary is for him to be sure that he purchases the goods of a reliable house.

In this connection it may be proper for us to mention the great art publishing firm of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, who sell on an average, of all descriptions, a million pictures a month. It is believed that they pay for postage stamps, not only more than any other firm in this country, but more than any other house in the world at large.

During the year 1879 they paid for postage stamps over eighty-seven thousand dollars. During the year 1880 they paid for postage stamps over one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, while for the year 1881 their postage bill amounted to over one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. Thus it will be seen that Messrs. Stinson & Co. pay the two hundred and fiftieth part of all postage collected by the United States Government, and it should be remembered that we live in a country having nearly fifty thousand post-offices and over ten thousand newspapers and periodical publications. While such sums are paid for postage, the fact should not be lost sight of that only the smaller packages are sent by mail, all large orders being sent by express and freight.

Their trade extends all over the civilized world, though, of course, America comes in for the lion's share. Messrs. Stinson & Co. are not behind the times in properly understanding the great power of the judicious use of printer's ink, and, in this connection, we wish to state that in less than a dozen years past they have expended in newspaper advertising over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Enterprise, industry and good judgment will accomplish great things, and in the success of this great art publishing house we have a forcible example of that fact, and now they may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the art publishing business in this country.

We have lately received four elegant steel engravings, published by Messrs. Stinson & Co. All are very fine works of high art, and do credit to the publishers. These engravings are very large, thirty by forty inches each; the original paintings and the steel plates, cost some thirty-three thousand dollars. The engravings are sold at \$15.00 per copy. To engrave a single plate of this size and description of workmanship, requires the labor of a most skillful artist, from one to two years, and often longer. These elegant engravings are entitled "The Birdie Sing," "Remembrance," "The Bather's Attendant," and "The Garden Gate."

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. American homes should be made beautiful by refined works of art, and prices for really good and meritorious pictures are now so low that there can be no excuse for the walls to remain gloomy, unadorned, and cheerless. American homes should be made beautiful, and the tendency of this will be to make more refined and beautiful the lives of all dwellers therein.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, the celebrated English historian, after critically examining the political phenomena of the United States, declares States rights to be the only constitutional and saving doctrine for our country, and bluntly says the negro is inferior to the white man and unfit for citizenship, and the Chinaman a nuisance, we do well to keep away from our shores.

Dr. J. L. M. Cary says: "Four millions of adult citizens and two millions of voters, one-fifth of the electors, cannot write their names! Add to this formidable array a school population of eighteen millions in the United States, of whom seven and one-half millions are growing up in ignorance of the alphabet. For most of which we can thank Lincoln, Stevens & Co."

Fortune has been considered the guardian divinity of fools; and, on this score, she has been accused of blindness; but it should rather be adduced, as a proof of her sagacity, when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.

We are always more disposed to laugh at nonsense than at genuine wit; because the nonsense is more agreeable to us, being more comfortable to our own natures; fools love folly, and wise men wisdom.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we who could no way foresee the effect when an all knowing, all-wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving?

It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.

Gold hath been the ruin of many. Watching for riches consumeth the flesh, and the care thereof driveth away sleep.

The apple and the pomegranate trees disputed which was fairer, when the thistle exclaimed, "Brethren, let us not quarrel!"

A secret is too little for one, enough for two and two much for three.

So, good services, sweet remembrances will grow from them.

GLASS SHINGLES.—A patent has been taken out for the manufacture of shingles composed of glass. It is claimed for this material that it is so much more durable, stronger and more impervious to rain than slate or any other substance now used. The manufacture of the shingles will also be comparatively inexpensive, and can be placed in by any ordinary workman. These shingles have the advantage of slate in several particulars. In consequence of their shape they lie upon the roof and can be used on comparatively flat roofs, and they will admit of persons on them without danger, or fear of a quality which slate does not possess. They are interlocked so as to leave no interstices between them, and one shingle holds each pair of shingles so that they cannot be forced from their places by the wind or atmospheric disturbances. They are also made so as to have very little waste material. It takes 366 shingles each 8 1/2 inches, to cover what is technically known as a square roof (a square measuring ten feet either way). But 156 of these shingles will suffice for the same space. Glass is likewise non-conductor of electricity, and houses with these roofs will need no lightning conductors. Although the kind of glass intended to be used in these shingles is non-transparent glass, a roof with colored border and opalescent body is said to be very handsome. —*Ex. Rev. Rev.*

JEWELLED GARTERS.—The fashions are now wearing jewelled garters. We gain this information from the press, and so state upon our oath aforesaid. It seems to us that this is rather a peculiar move, but it may be all right. What effect it may have upon the fall elections we cannot say at this moment, nor what the result will be, looking at it from a social standpoint. We mean, of course, looking at the question under discussion, not the garter itself. Probably the next grand stride in the fashion line will be artificial rats scattered around in convenient places, so that the wearers of moss agate garters can jump upon a chair and howl. This is about the only way we can see for the public to be benefited by the prevailing style of garter. Diamond-studded garters might be hung on the hat rack in the hall, where visitors can peruse them at their leisure; but, after all, that would be a kind of hollow mockery. It would be like attending a ballet where the performers wore silver overshoes and chapparejos. —*Laramie Boomerang.*

The new reporter was sent to the school exhibition. His report read pretty well; but there were a few things in it which did not meet the approval of the local editor—such, for instance, as these: The essays of the graduating class were good, whoever wrote them; the floral offerings were excessive, and from the number received by Miss Simplegush we judge her father owns a first-class greenhouse; the young lady who read the valedictory to the teachers has in her the making of a fine actress. She simulated sorrow so accurately that the writer might have been misled had he not subsequently heard the young lady speak of this same "dear teacher" as a "bateful old thing."

[Boston Transcript.]

The house fly is born of poor but honest parents. He comes into the world unweaned, is as happy and sociable while he stops at the advance agent of a circus, and dies with none to shed a tear at his loss. He goes into the subsequently unweaned and unwept. He is a queer, amusing little creature. He is more particularly amusing to a bald-headed man. He will interest you at any time if you will study his habits, and when he promenades with jaunty air across your bump of veneration and over your brow, and stops on the bridge of your nose to scratch the back of his neck with both front feet, he will doubly interest you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

At sight of a glow-worm, the timid cry "Fire."

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